



Strategic Goal 2: Governing Justly and Democratically

Promote and strengthen effective democracies and move them along a continuum toward democratic consolidation

I. Public Benefit

President Bush, in his second National Security Strategy, affirmed the U.S. conviction that promotion of democracy is the best long-term strategy for ensuring stability and prosperity. Those nations which respect human rights, respond to the need of their people, and govern by rule of law are also responsible partners in the international community.

Protecting human rights and building democracy are thus cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy seeking to end tyranny, combat terrorism, champion human dignity, and enhance homeland security. As President Bush affirmed in his 2006 State of the Union Address, "Democracies replace resentment with hope, respect the rights of their citizens and their neighbors, and join the fight against terror. Every step toward freedom in the world makes our country safer."

In order for democratization to be successful and sustainable, it must be a process driven by the people. Ours is a holistic approach, engaging both governments and civil society, and exemplifying Secretary Rice's goal of transformational diplomacy: "using America's diplomatic power to help foreign citizens to better their own lives, and to build their own futures."

We bolster and support human rights defenders and pro-democracy non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in countries whose governments routinely ignore or violate international human rights. We reach out to all aspects of civil society - NGOs, the private sector, labor, media, and religious and community leaders - to encourage their activism in ensuring the government is responsive to their needs. We persist in a dialogue with foreign policy makers to persuade them to enact necessary changes to strengthen democracy and respect human rights. We work in international organizations with other governments that share our commitment to human rights and democracy to address abuses around the world and push for effective reforms.

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, together with 150 human rights officers at U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide, put a spotlight on democratic deficits and human rights abuses, advocate change, and work directly with local partners to support indigenous-based reform. The Human Rights and Democracy Fund supports time sensitive, high impact programs promoting democratic change in more than thirty-five priority countries.

We seek opportunities to encourage and support human rights advocates and policy makers in countries that routinely ignore international human rights. This principle guides our decisions about international cooperation, the character of our foreign assistance, the allocation of resources, and our actions in international fora. The United States will stand beside any nation determined to build a better future by seeking the rewards of liberty for its people.

II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request	Change from FY 2007	
				Amount	%
Staff	880	885	886	1	0.11%
Funds	\$422,983	\$394,514	\$439,851	\$45,337	11.49%



III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the indicators, accounts, bureaus and partners that contribute to this strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.

Strategic Goal	Performance Indicator	Major Accounts	Lead Bureau(s)	Key Partners
Governing Justly and Democratically	Freedom House Index	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in Near East	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in Europe and Eurasia	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in South and Central Asia	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in Sub-Saharan Africa	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in East Asia and the Pacific	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in the Western Hemisphere	FSA, SEED, DA, D&CP, ESF, CIO, IO&P	DRL, Regional Bureaus	USAID, DOJ, NGOs, UN, IOs
	Advancing U.S. Objectives at the UN Human Rights Council	D&CP, CIO	IO, DRL	UN
	Level of Women's Political and Economic Participation in Iraq and Afghanistan	D&CP, ESF, DA	DRL, G/IWI, IO, NEA, SCA	USAID, NGOs, IOs
	Status of Religious Freedom	D&CP	DRL	USAID, IOs, NGOs
	Compliance in Strategic Free Trade Agreement Countries with International Labor Standards	CIO, DA, D&CP, ESF	DRL	USAID, DOL, USTR, OPIC, DOC, ILO, IOs



Indicator #1: Freedom House Index		
Outcome		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<u>Freedom House 2008 Report</u> Net Progress: + change from previous year Net Change in Status: + change from previous year
	FY 2007	<u>Freedom House 2007 Report</u> Net Progress: + change from previous year Net Change in Status: + change from previous year
RESULTS	2006	<u>Rating Freedom House 2006 Report</u> Free: 89 Partly Free: 58 Not Free: 45 Net Change in Status: +4 Partly Free Improved Countries: 27 Declined Countries: 9 Net Progress: +18
	2005	<u>Freedom House 2005 Report</u> Free: 89 Partly Free: 54 Not Free: 49 Net Change in Status: +1 Free Improved Countries: 26 Declined Countries: 11 Net Progress: +15
	2004	<u>Freedom House 2004 Report</u> Net Progress: + change from previous year; Net Change in Status: + change from previous year.
	2003	<u>Freedom House 2003 Report</u> Free: 89 Partly Free: 55 Not Free: 48 Net Change in Status: +4 Improved Countries: 29 Declined Countries: 11 Net Progress: +18
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Freedom House's yearly Freedom Status rating provides an objective analysis of basic freedoms in 192 countries and 14 related and disputed territories. A positive change in status indicates progress toward the Department of State and USAID's freedom goals.
	Data Source	Freedom House annual survey.



Indicator #2: Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in Near East		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores:</u> Political rights and civil liberties in each of the democracy strategy focus countries/territories is scored on a scale of 1-7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 representing the lowest level of freedom.</p> <p>Total Political Rights 57.5 out of 77 Average Political Rights 5.23 Total Civil Liberties 54 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties 4.90</p> <p><u>Degree to Which Democratic Civilian Rule and Political Freedom is Established and Maintained in the Middle East:</u> Legislative elections in Morocco are held as scheduled; Parliamentary elections in Jordan are held as scheduled; elections for Majlis al-Shura are held in Saudi Arabia; Lebanon Parliament passes electoral reform legislation; Egypt replaces Emergency Law with legislation preserving civil liberties including freedom of press, assembly, association, and expression.</p> <p><u>Consolidating Democracy in Iraq:</u> a) Civil liberties provisions remain intact and receive strong support from legal and executive institutions. b) New Government encourages policies delineating national vs. local responsibilities. c) The legislature provides real oversight of key government functions, including budgeting and security policies. d) Iraqi NGOs begin to lobby the legislative and executive branches as well as local governments. e) National reconciliation plan moves forward and helps to address unresolved constitutional issues.</p>
	FY 2007	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores:</u> Total Political Rights 59.5 out of 77 Average Political Rights 5.41 Total Civil Liberties 56 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties 5.09</p> <p><u>Degree to Which Democratic Civilian Rule and Political Freedom is Established and Maintained in the Middle East:</u> Elections are free, fair and competitive: Jordan (Parliamentary); Morocco (legislative); Algeria (Parliamentary); Bahrain(Parliamentary); Oman (Majlis al-Shura); Saudi Arabia (one half of the seats in regional councils).</p> <p><u>Consolidating Democracy in Iraq:</u> a) New government took power peacefully with broad domestic and international legitimacy and support. b) Civil liberties provisions remain intact and receive strong support from legal and executive institutions. c) New government encourages policies delineating national vs. local responsibilities. d) The legislature provides real oversight of key government functions, including budgeting and security policies. e) Iraqi NGOs begin to lobby the legislative and executive branches as well as local governments. f) National reconciliation plan moves forward and helps to address unresolved constitutional issues.</p>



RESULTS	2006	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores:</u> Total Political Rights 61 out of 77 (target: 61.5) Average Political Rights 5.55 (target: 5.59) Total Civil Liberties 55 out of 77 (target: 58) Average Civil Liberties 5.0 (target: 5.27)</p> <p><u>Degree to Which Democratic Civilian Rule and Political Freedom is Established and Maintained in the Middle East:</u> Free, fair and competitive elections took place in Yemen (municipal and Presidential); Qatar (legislative); Bahrain (municipal council). Women voted in Kuwait National Assembly elections.</p> <p><u>Consolidating Democracy in Iraq:</u> a) Draft permanent Constitutions successfully adopted in October 2005 referendum. b) Law enforcement institutions begin to enforce, and judiciary begins to uphold, civil liberties protections in constitution. c) October 2006 constitution referendum took place peacefully and with strong voter turnout. d) Political parties formed coalitions, registered and campaigned peacefully for December 2005 elections. e) December 2005 elections held peacefully and with strong voter turnout; results received with broad public support. f) Political parties formed coalitions, registered and campaigned for December 2005 elections. G) Council of Representatives (CoR) elected under the new constitution held its inaugural session March 2006. h) CoR elected the Presidency Council and the Prime Minister and his deputies in April 2006. i) The Prime Minister completed the government formation process in May and June 2006 by selecting his Council of Ministers and presenting his government program to the CoR, which approved it. J) Prime Minister's national reconciliation plan presented to the CoR in June and work began in July..</p>
	2005	<p><u>Baseline Year for Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores:</u> Total Political Rights 63.5 out of 77 Average Political Rights 5.77 Total Civil Liberties 60 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties 5.45</p> <p><u>Degree to Which Democratic Civilian Rule and Political Freedom is Established and Maintained in the Middle East:</u> Elections that were scheduled to date have occurred and were free, fair and competitive. Free and fair elections also occurred in Saudi Arabia. Egypt held its first presidential election in September, with a number of improvements in the electoral process but not without flaws. Saudi Arabia held its first municipal elections and elections are now scheduled in additional municipalities. Many other countries have scheduled elections.</p>
	2004	<p>Freedom House: N/A Elections are Free, Fair and Competitive Presidential elections in Tunisia were held but were not contested. All other elections occurred and according to international observers were deemed to be free and fair. Constitutional referendum held in Qatar.</p>
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator seeks to measure progress in Iraq toward a free and democratic society, one of U.S. foreign policy's highest priority goals.
	Data Source	Freedom House, U.S. Embassy reports, International Republican Institute, National Democratic Institute.



Indicator #3: Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in Europe and Eurasia		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u> Political rights and civil liberties in each of the 11 priority countries/areas is scored on a scale of 1-7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of freedom. (See "Data Source" below for a complete list of priority countries.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 47 out of 77 Average Political Rights: 4.3 Total Civil Liberties: 43 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties 3.9 <p>OSCE assesses more elections as meeting international standards for democratic elections and/or demonstrates progress toward meeting OSCE standards.</p>
	FY 2007	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 48 out of 77 Average Political Rights: 4.36 Total Civil Liberties: 44 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties: 4.0 <p>OSCE assesses more elections as meeting international standards for democratic elections and/or demonstrates progress toward meeting OSCE standards. Legislative elections in Russia that the OSCE assesses as demonstrating significant improvement toward meeting international democratic standards.</p>
RESULTS	2006	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores : Using EUR/SA Model</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 84 out of 119 (target: 82) Average Political Rights: 4.94 (target:4.82) Total Civil Liberties: 73 out of 119 (target: 72) Average Civil Liberties: 4.29 (target:4.24) <p><u>Using New EUR/SCA Model: New Baseline for FY07 and beyond:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 49 out of 77 Average Political Rights: 4.45 Total Civil Liberties: 45 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties: 4.1
	2005	N/A
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Freedom House ratings provide an objective yearly analysis of basic freedoms in each of our priority countries. A decrease in the total and average scores indicate regional progress toward the Department of State and USAID's freedom goals for identified strategic countries.
	Data Source	Freedom House Index. Priority countries/areas (Old): Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgystan, Moldova, Russia, Serbia/Montenegro, Ukraine, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, Tajikistan, Turkemenistan, Uzbekistan. Priority countries/areas (New): Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kosovo/Serbia/Montenegro Moldova, Russia, , Ukraine, Armenia, Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia.



Indicator #4: Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in South and Central Asia		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u>: Political rights and civil liberties in each of the priority countries is scored on a scale of 1-7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 representing the lowest level of freedom. (See "Data Source" below for a complete list of priority countries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights 50 out of 63 • Average Political Rights 5.5 • Total Civil Liberties 47 out of 63 • Average Civil Liberties 5.2 <p><u>Consolidating Democracy in Afghanistan</u>: a) Legitimate national institutions and infrastructure, including judicial institutions established in all provinces. b) Parliamentarians knowledgeable about their roles and responsibilities and effective in carrying them out. c) Parliamentary committees and Secretariat trained to effectively assist Members of National Assembly. d) Media law promulgated that provides for journalistic protections and freedom, regulatory reforms of the sector and professional ethics and standards. e) Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) expands operations in Afghanistan's provinces, allowing citizens throughout the country to access AIHRC for resolution of human rights complaints.</p>
	FY 2007	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u>: ·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights 51 out of 63 • Average Political Rights 5.6 • Total Civil Liberties 48 out of 63 • Average Civil Liberties 5.3 <p><u>Consolidating Democracy in Afghanistan</u>: a) Parliament demonstrates increased capacity to set a legislative agenda and generate laws, while managing debate and deliberation on key issues between different political groups/factions. b) National and local governments act in accordance with the constitution. Officials are paid on time. Anti-corruption commission begins to address corruption within the government by holding government officials complicit in corruption accountable. c) Human rights awareness, especially of the rights of women, is more widespread as indicated by fewer violations taking place. New violators are charged and convicted of crimes or human abuses, past violators treated in accordance with Government of Afghanistan (GOA) transitional justice plan.</p>



RESULTS	2006	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores:</u> <u>Old EUR/SA Model:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights 20 out of 28 (target: 20) • Average Political Rights 5.00 (target: 5) • Total Civil Liberties 20 out of 28 (target: 20) • Average Civil Liberties 5.00 (target: 5) <p><u>New EUR/SCA Model and new Baseline for FY07 and beyond:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights 52 out of 63 • Average Political Rights 5.8 • Total Civil Liberties 49 out of 63 • Average Civil Liberties 5.4 <p><u>Consolidating Democracy in Afghanistan:</u> The Parliament confirmed a new cabinet, attorney general, and all justices of the supreme court except one, passed the budget and the Provincial Council Law, and will continue to work on key legislation; several women were elected to senior positions in parliament and provincial councils; the AIHRC now has 6 regional offices under construction with U.S. funds; Embassy established Justice Sector Coordinator and a comprehensive, coordinated justice sector reform underway; GOA extradited major narco-trafficker now facing charges in the U.S. and three co-conspirators of extradited narco-trafficker were tried, convicted, and sentenced; the down side is widespread corruption and civil liberties are provided for on paper but often violated in practice.</p>
	2005	<p>Presidential elections held in October 2004. More than 10 million Afghans registered and 8 million participated in the election, 40 percent of whom were women. President announced a reform-oriented and politically and ethnically balanced cabinet. Provincial Council and National Assembly elections held in September 18, 2005; Provincial and National Assemblies inaugurated in November and December 2005, with successful application of internal rules by provincial councils to elect members of national upper house and rules similarly observed at national houses' level to select Parliamentary officers. Two women are Cabinet Ministers (Minister of Women's Affairs and Minister of Martyrs and Disabled); first female governor appointed (Bamiyan). 1.69 million new voters registered for upcoming parliamentary elections. USAID constructed 27 judicial facilities across 12 provinces; trained 579 judges, over half of the Afghan judiciary, in a series of formal training programs; and codified, compiled, printed and disseminated 1,000 copies of Afghanistan's basic laws in Dari and Pashto in all 34 provinces for the first time ever.</p>
	2004	<p>Constitutional Loya Jirga adopts moderate, democratic constitution on January 4, 2004, with human rights provisions. Over 100 of the 500 delegates were women. Of the over 9 million voters registrations recorded by August 40% were women. Joint Election Management Board (JEMB) established to oversee registration and voting. Political Party Law and Elections Law passed. On July 29, 23 candidates announce bids for presidency; 18 of which were accepted by the JEMB. Presidential elections not held until October 2004.</p>
	2003	<p>Constitutional Commission is established and drafts new Constitution. Public consultations held in preparation for Constitutional Loya Jirga. Human Rights and Judicial Commissions begin to address serious problems (ethnic abuses, women's rights violations, rule of law, war crimes/ethnic killings), and identify priority objectives. Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan begins to develop rules and procedures for the elections in 2004, seeks countrywide consensus. The form and composition of a parliamentary body are addressed. Electoral commission is established. Voter registration begins. Afghan Conservation Corps is established to provide income to Afghan returnees, fostering community-based efforts to promote sound land and water management.</p>
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Achieving progress towards meeting political objectives laid out in the Bonn Accord will effectively establish democratic rule in Afghanistan.
	Data Source	Post reports, Freedom House Index. Priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.



Indicator #5: Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in Sub-Saharan Africa		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u> Political rights and civil liberties in each of the eleven priority countries is scored on a scale of 107, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of freedom. (See "Data Source" below for a complete list of priority countries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 57 out of 77 Average Political Rights: 5.13 Total Civil Liberties: 52 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties 4.78
	FY 2007	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 59 out of 77 Average Political Rights: 5.36 Total Civil Liberties :54 out of 77 Average Civil Liberties: 4.91
RESULTS	2006	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 60 out of 77 (target: 61) Average Political Rights: 5.45 (target: 5.55) Total Civil Liberties :57 out of 77 (target: 56) Average Civil Liberties: 5.18 (target: 5.09)
	2005	N/A
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Freedom House ratings provide an objective yearly analysis of basic freedoms in each of our priority countries. A decrease in the total and average scores indicate regional progress toward the Department of State and USAID's freedom goals for identified strategic countries.
	Data Source	Priority countries: Angola, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe.



Indicator #6: Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in East Asia and the Pacific		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u> Political rights and civil liberties in each of the nine priority countries is scored on a scale of 1-7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of freedom. (See "Data Source" below for a complete list of priority countries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights 42 out of 63 Average Political Rights 4.22 Total Civil Liberties 40 out of 63 Average Civil Liberties 4.22
	FY 2007	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights 43 out of 63 Average Political Rights 4.56 Total Civil Liberties 41 out of 63 Average Civil Liberties 4.56
RESULTS	2006	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Political Rights: 45 out of 63 (target: 43) Average Political Rights: 5 (target: 4.78) Total Civil Liberties: 42 out of 63 (target: 43) Average Civil Liberties: 4.66 (target: 4.78)
	2005	N/A
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Freedom House ratings provide an objective yearly analysis of basic freedoms in each of our priority countries. A decrease in the total and average scores indicate regional progress toward the Department of State and USAID's freedom goals for identified strategic countries.
	Data Source	Freedom House. Priority countries: Burma, China, East Timor, Cambodia, Indonesia, North Korea, Philippines, and Vietnam.



Indicator #7: Progress Toward Civil and Political Freedom in the Western Hemisphere		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u> Political rights and civil liberties in each of the four priority countries is scored on a scale of 1-7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of freedom. (See "Data Source" below for a complete list of priority countries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights: 15 out of 28 • Average Political Rights: 3.75 • Total Civil Liberties: 16 out of 28 • Average Civil Liberties 4.00 <p><u>Other objectives:</u> Develop and strengthen the transparency, responsiveness, and independence of local government in Venezuela, Haiti, Bolivia, and Ecuador. Reinforce civil society linkages with local governments by training citizen groups to interact effectively with local authorities in Haiti, Bolivia, and Ecuador. Increase civic and voter participation and politically empower indigenous and minority populations in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Guatemala. Provide support to independent civil society in Venezuela. Support independent civil society and hasten a transition to democracy; free political prisoners in Cuba.</p>
	FY 2007	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights: 15 out of 28 • Average Political Rights: 3.75 • Total Civil Liberties: 16 out of 28 • Average Civil Liberties: 4.00
RESULTS	2006	<p><u>Freedom House Political Rights and Civil Liberties Scores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Political Rights: 16 out of 28 (target: 16) • Average Political Rights: 4.00 (target 4.00) • Total Civil Liberties: 17 out of 28 (target: 17) • Average Civil Liberties: 4.25 (target: 4.25)
	2005	N/A
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Freedom House ratings provide an objective yearly analysis of basic freedoms in each of our priority countries. A decrease in the total and average scores indicate regional progress toward the Department of State and USAID's freedom goals for identified strategic countries.
	Data Source	Freedom House. Priority countries: Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela.



Indicator #8: Advancing U.S. Objectives at the UN Human Rights Council		
Output		
TARGETS	FY 2008	Council addresses, through a resolution, rapporteur's report, or a special session at least five pressing human rights situations. Number of Member States with a 7 Rating (worst rating) for either political freedom or civil liberties, as rated by Freedom House, is maintained or reduced compared to FY 2007. Average political freedom and civil liberties scores for Member States on Council, as rated by Freedom House, compared to results from previous year (Scale: 1 = best; 7 = worst): Political Freedom: Previous year's average score maintained (within +0.2%) or reduced; Civil Liberties: Previous year's average score maintained (within +0.2%) or reduced.
	FY 2007	Council successfully reviews special mandates and reduces redundant mandates by 20% while retaining at least 70% of country-specific mandates. Council addresses, through a resolution, rapporteur's report, or a special session, at least four pressing human rights situations. Council will support increased work and outreach to offer technical assistance or grants in-country on human rights and democracy by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in complement to that expected in the UN Democracy Fund, UN Development Program, and the Secretariat Electoral Assistance Unit. Number of Member States with a 7 rating (worst rating) for either political freedom or civil liberties, as rated by Freedom House, is maintained or reduced compared to FY 2006. Average political freedom and civil liberties scores for Member States on Council, as rated by Freedom House, compared to results from previous year: Political Freedom: Previous year's average score maintained (within +0.2%) or reduced; Civil Liberties: Previous year's average score maintained (within +0.2%) or reduced.
RESULTS	2006	The Human Rights Council (HRC) replaced the discredited Commission on Human Rights, a key USG objective. Although the USG voted against the resolution to create the Council because it was not strong enough, the resolution included several USG priority elements, including: individual voting for Member States, an exhortation to UN Member States to consider the human rights record when voting for the Council, a universal peer review mechanism, and an agreement to review all the Council's special procedures, working groups, and the Subcommission with a view to eliminating redundant or politicized bodies. The U.S. did not run for membership, but participated actively as an observer. The HRC adopted no U.S.-supported resolutions in its first three regular and first three special sessions. The HRC's first three special sessions were devoted exclusively to issues related to Israel and each adopted anti-Israel resolutions. The HRC adopted a U.S.-supported resolution on Darfur at its fourth special session. Three Member States had a 7 rating (worst rating) for either the political freedom or civil liberties score, as rated by Freedom House. Average political freedom and civil liberties scores for Member States on the 2006 Council: Political Freedom: 3.15; Civil Liberties: 3.06
	2005	N/A
	2004	N/A
	2003	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The new UN Human Rights Council replaced the UN Commission on Human Rights as the main UN body to address human rights issues globally. Election to the Council of democratic states with good human rights records demonstrates the importance placed by the international community on having a credible and effective body that can respond to pressing human rights situations. The members of the Council should have a demonstrated commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights.
	Data Source	OHCHR documents, Freedom House reports, Council actions.



Indicator #9: Level of Women's Political and Economic Participation in Iraq and Afghanistan		
Outcome		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqi Women's Democracy Initiative, Gift Fund, and Network continue to build NGO and private sector participation in leadership training and employment opportunities. • Women participate in all levels in Iraqi political parties, including leadership positions; an increased number of women are appointed judge in Iraqi courts. • Increased effectiveness of Iraqi women's civil society associations in advocating with Iraqi government. • Increased engagement by international community in support of Iraqi women. • Women-run businesses and cooperatives in Iraq become more numerous and profitable. • USAWC adds new partnerships from among foundations, business, universities, and professional associations. • Afghan women strengthen their representation in non-traditional ministerial, deputy ministerial, and other policy level positions. • Afghan women continue to secure positions as ambassadors, diplomats, judges, and members of the Judicial Commission. • Levels of Afghan female enrollment in schools and the workforce continue to increase. • Afghan women continue to advance in political leadership.
	FY 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqi Women's Gift Fund, in conjunction with US-Iraqi Women's Network, supports employment and business initiatives; political and advocacy training. • Increased capacity of existing Women's Centers; five new Centers established. • Women participate in all levels in Iraqi political parties; at least one woman is appointed judge in Iraqi courts. • Small women-run businesses use micro-credit and public-private sector grants to develop and expand. • USAWC adds new partnerships from among foundations, business, universities, and professional associations. • Afghan women are placed in non-traditional ministerial, deputy ministerial, and other policy level positions. • Afghan women secure positions as ambassadors, diplomats, judges, and members of the Judicial Commission. • Levels of Afghan female enrollment in schools and the workforce increase. • Afghan Women Parliamentarians secure seats on main committees (other than Committee on Women's Affairs).
RESULTS	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq: Political and economic training delivered, with emphasis on NGO sustainability in rural areas. Began partnerships with universities, establishing centers to be run by Iraqi women. Worked with women leaders to ensure rights upheld in Constitutional amendment process. Expanded media training with youth emphasis. Provided microcredit to women, built economic empowerment through skills training. • Afghanistan: USG built or rehabilitated 585 schools. Afghan Literacy Initiative reached 9600 students, 50% are female. 34% of 5 million children enrolled in school are female. USG completed 17 Women's Resource Centers deeded to Ministry of Women's Affairs to provide outreach and training to provincial women. • Broader Middle East: Literacy and vocational training programs inaugurated. Developed and obtained approval for one project for the economic empowerment of women.



	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq: Six women appointed to Cabinet in April 2005. Reported 67% of women voted. 87 women elected to Transitional National Assembly (TNA); women make up 33% of body, surpassing target of 25%; at least 25 women in TNA were trained under Initiative grants. Approximately 1,000 women trained as trainers under Initiative. Initiative grantees establish 3 Women's Centers of varying size and capacity; Centers provide programs in education, governance issues, and computers. G/IWI staffers travel to Jordan for training of 175 women in political participation, leadership, and coalition building. 12 international Ministries for Women's Affairs have rendered support through donations of training materials and offers of training. Iraqi Gift Fund established. • Afghanistan: 3 women appointed to cabinet positions, 1 woman to sub-cabinet position, and 1 woman was named provincial governor, the first in Afghanistan's history. USAWC, through Afghan Leaders Connect, provided computer equipment to women's resource centers. USAWC, through Afghan Leaders Connect, provided funding for human rights awareness training to secondary school girls. -- USAWC meeting held in Kabul, with the participation of the First Lady.
	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq: Senior Coordinator travels to Baghdad to meet with Iraqi women and CPA to identify critical needs for women. Announcement of \$10 million Iraqi Women's Democracy Initiative on March 8, 2004, by Secretary of State Colin Powell. Initiate U.S.-Iraq Women's Network (USIWN) linking United States with women in Iraq to exchange information, skills, and best practices on political participation, economic empowerment, and media outreach. Equality for women in Transitional Administrative Law; repeal of Resolution 137, which would have imposed Shari'a family law on women. Assist with development of Iraqi women's professional associations (e.g., engineers, journalists, NGOs). Women appointed to political office, including deputy ministers. Work with NEA to secure focus on training opportunities for Iraqi women under MEPI. Bring delegation of 12 Iraqi women to U.S. for training in political participation, leadership, and coalition building. Bring female Iraqi Ministers, including Minister of Women's Affairs, to Washington, D.C. for White House event announcing Initiative grantees; organize schedule of meetings and training for them. • Afghanistan: Women participate in Constitutional Loya Jirga: obtain constitutional guarantee of equality, reserved seats in parliament. Voter registration of at least 50 percent of women. Women run for political office in parliamentary and presidential elections. Judicial training for women judges in civil and family law. Mentoring relationships between U.S. Congresswomen and Ministers and aspiring women candidates in Afghanistan, between U.S. businesswomen and women in Afghanistan. Travel of Senior Coordinator to Afghanistan, and two high-level plenary meetings of U.S.-Afghan Women's Council (USAWC). Report to U.S. Congress on "U.S. Support for Afghan Women, Children, and Refugees."
	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq: In conflict, women just emerging from Saddam Hussein's shadow. • Afghanistan: USAWC began giving grants to NGOs for political participation, microfinance, job skills training, literacy, and other educational programs in Women's Resource Centers. Begin plans for women's dorm and Women's Teacher Training Institution and Literacy Initiative with involvement of First Lady. Post Conflict: "Big Idea" Mentoring Initiative began with Afghanistan; 25-30 Afghan women leaders begin 1-2 activities.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Progress reports from grantees; number of women holding prominent positions in government and civil society.
	Data Source	Embassy reporting, U.S.-Afghan Women's Council.



Indicator #10: Status of Religious Freedom		
Outcome		
TARGETS	FY 2008	Broaden and deepen engagement to promote religious freedom with priority countries and throughout priority regions. Fully integrate International Religious Freedom (IRF) officer responsibilities for reporting on religious freedom developments, advocating for improvements, and engaging in outreach with production of high-quality, streamlined country reports for the annual IRF Report. Increase outreach aimed at increasing understanding of and support for religious freedom around the world and undertake planning on public diplomacy efforts. Coordinate with key ally countries in order to press for religious freedom progress in at least two priority countries or in multilateral fora.
	FY 2007	Expand advocacy on IRF improvements with priority countries, considering use of the full range of options available under the IRF Act. IRF office engages in increased travel to and advocacy with priority countries, presentations in national and international fora, NGO contacts, and appropriate use of process of designating Countries of Particular Concern. Continue revising the IRF Report to make it more focused and useful for those tracking and engaging in religious freedom advocacy. Coordinate with key ally countries in order to press for religious freedom progress in at least two priority countries. Achieve significant policy objectives in at least three target countries or regions.
RESULTS	2006	Focused diplomatic efforts on consolidating religious freedom improvements in Saudi Arabia and Vietnam. Saudi Arabia confirmed policies to revise school textbooks to eliminate intolerant language, protect the right to private worship and import religious materials for private use, and enforce controls over the actions of the religious police. Vietnam released all remaining religious prisoners, speeded registration of churches, and took action against officials who violated the right to worship. Worked with international partners to successfully press for countries not to establish anti-conversion laws (e.g., India and Sri Lanka) and release religious prisoners (e.g., Saudi Arabia, China, and Indonesia). Began streamlining the format of the International Religious Freedom Report.
	2005	Intensive diplomacy with Vietnam resulted in a binding agreement. Commitments secured on religious freedom in key areas of concern. Religious prisoners released in Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, China, and other countries. No country-wide anti-conversion laws passed. IRF Office took responsibility for and successfully produced the 2005 IRF Report.
	2004	Continuing U.S. influence on some religion legislation. IRF personnel traveled to high-priority countries to facilitate IRF initiatives and negotiations. Progress made in establishing increased religious freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq. High standard maintained for Annual Report on IRF. Bilateral or regional IRF initiatives undertaken, laying the groundwork for significant policy changes in those countries or regions.
	2003	IRF integrated into policy and advocacy by senior U.S. officials abroad and executive and legislative branches, including better coordination with Congress. Special focus on Afghanistan and Iraq for increased religious freedom.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Policy goals, reporting requirements and performance indicator established by the International Religious Freedom Act. Meetings, agreements and documented movement by countries toward greater religious freedom validate progress toward IRF goals.
	Data Source	DRL IRF Reports



Indicator #11: Compliance in Strategic Free Trade Agreement Countries with International Labor Standards		
Outcome		
TARGETS	FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) programs begin to show results with free, democratic and independent unions forming in the export-processing zones. Oman develops fully articulated union structure—including guest workers. Collective bargaining begins in Oman. Malaysia begins enforcement of internationally recognized labor rights. Korea begins to implement obligations for improving right to strike. Vietnam begins to allow freedom of association and right to organize. Improved compliance with labor standards as measured by country rating in Department's Human Rights Reports.
	FY 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of labor conditions in Jordan to meet obligations under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Implementation of labor and corporate social responsibility programs in CAFTA region to bring countries into compliance with commitments under FTA. Conclusion of labor chapters in Korean, Thai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Malaysian FTAs. Continued development of union structure in Oman, including worker representatives selected by unions at the International Labor Organization (ILO). Negotiations begin on labor rights in Vietnam.
RESULTS	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful conclusion of trade agreement with Oman, passage by Congress, and implementation. Oman government issues decree amending law and formally establishing unions. Implementation of Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) began. International Labor Organization (ILO) began verification and benchmarking activities. Programs to strengthen labor ministries, labor courts, and to fight discrimination in the maquilas began. Negotiations with UAE and Thailand were on-going. Negotiations began with Korea and Malaysia on labor chapters of free trade agreements.
	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New labor code in Oman and formation of first workers' committees. New child labor law in UAE. Elections of first workers' committees in Bangladesh export processing zones.
	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress made in worker rights in high priority countries selected from the following regions: Central Asia, the Middle East, China, Central America and Africa. Reduced number of formal complaints and petitions by trade unions and NGOs alleging violations of basic rights at the ILO and in the context of administering U.S. trade benefits.
	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worker organizations established in one country in each of the following regions: Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Middle East, China, Central America, and Africa. Increased implementation of International Labor Organization standards in the Muslim world.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Compliance with international labor standards is a strong indicator of respect for workers' rights and is a key indicator of a country's respect for human rights. Compliance is defined to mean whether or not a country has ratified and implemented the relevant ILO conventions for the core labor standards. Core labor standards include the right to free association and to bargain collectively, elimination of child labor, elimination of forced labor, combating discrimination in employment in the workplace on the basis of ethnicity, religion, race or gender.
	Data Source	Department of State <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> , International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reports, Department of Labor's online <i>WebMILS</i> database, and diplomatic and media reporting.



V. Illustrative Examples

Governing Justly and Democratically	
The Middle East Partnership Initiative	<p>The Secretary defined transformational diplomacy as the use of both diplomatic power and foreign assistance to help citizens better their own lives and build their own nations. The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) is transformational diplomacy in action. MEPI is a critical tool that allows the U.S. to respond rapidly to reform efforts driven by the people of the Middle East, including in Syria and Iran. This Presidential initiative promotes regional reform in four strategic priority areas: (1) Democratic change through the promotion of democratic institutions, civil society development, media reform, the rule of law, and free, fair and competitive elections; (2) Economic growth through focusing on the important connections between economic reforms and democracy promotion; (3) Education enhancement through improved curriculum content and delivery, and strengthening democratic values in both formal and non-formal education environments; and (4) Women’s empowerment through programs meant to create societal change and democracy-building.</p>
Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2005 - 2006	<p>In the broader Middle East, the past year saw indigenous calls for democratic reform, the beginnings of political pluralism, unprecedented elections, and some new protections for women and minorities. The people of Iraq went to the polls three times and held to democracy’s course despite high levels of violence. The men and women of Afghanistan cast their ballots countrywide in the first free legislative elections since 1969, even as the Government struggled to expand its authority over provincial centers. The first post-conflict elections in Liberia resulted in Africa’s first elected female head of state, marking a milestone in Liberia’s transition from civil war to democracy. Latin American and Caribbean democracies continued to confront the challenges of strengthening weak institutions, fighting corruption, and redressing social inequality. Ukraine’s new government, reflecting the democratic will of the people, made notable improvements in human rights performance. And Indonesia, the world’s most populous Muslim majority country, strengthened the architecture of its democratic system when, for the first time, citizens directly elected their leaders at the city, regency, and provincial levels. Meanwhile, from Burma to Belarus, China to Cuba, North Korea to Syria, and Iran to Zimbabwe, courageous men and women suffered persecution for exercising their fundamental freedoms of expression, association, assembly, and movement, and against great odds continued to work for peaceful change.</p>
Women’s Rights and Rule of Law in Tajikistan	<p>In Tajikistan after establishing centers in Dushanbe and Khujand, ABA/CEELI, with the Department of State, increased public awareness of women’s rights and the number of decisions on legal issues favorable to women’s rights, including successful prosecutions in sexual harassment, anti-trafficking, and domestic violence cases. During the grant period, the centers provided nearly 1500 consultations, represented 65 clients, prepared over 500 legal documents and organized numerous trainings in Dushanbe, Khujand and other outlying regions on topics including gender equality and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p>
Strengthening Women’s Political Participation in South Asia	<p>In South Asia, the Department worked with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) to build essential civil society and democracy by empowering women to participate in the political process. NDI conducted candidate and elected representative trainings for over 3,730 women throughout Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. After NDI trained “master” trainers who would in turn train other women party members, elected officials and potential candidates in Afghanistan, nine women ran for parliamentary and provincial council elections and a number of other women were involved in supporting campaigns; three of these women won parliamentary seats.</p>



Human Rights and Reconciliation in Angola	<p>In Angola, the Search for Common Ground (SFCG), with HRDF funding, raised the capacity of Angolan civil society to develop, implement, and evaluate reconciliation programs in their communities, establish linkages between civil society and political institutions, and to train future security forces in conflict resolution techniques and human rights principles. SFCG implemented 534 reconciliation activities directly impacting 13,000 participants, of whom 3,500 were women. In addition, this project created the first multi-ethnic women's society. After the completion of the program, local organizations in 12 communities held their own meetings with government officials to resolve conflicts. Thirty percent of the civil society organizations trained are continuing conflict and reconciliation trainings in their own communities.</p>
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V. Resource Detail

State Operations Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)

Bureau	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Request
Bureau of International Organizations	194,540	180,286	186,669
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights & Labor	90,758	66,202	96,758
Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	43,807	51,532	54,569
Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	24,776	24,309	25,227
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	19,111	18,930	16,976
Other Bureaus	49,991	53,255	59,652
Total State Operations Appropriations	\$422,983	\$394,514	\$439,851